TEACHERS HEAR ROOSEVELT.

MONROE DOCTRINE AND CONTROL OF CORPORATIONS HIS TOPICS.

Explains Our Course in Santo Domingo -No Threat to Weaker Republics -- Drastic Measures May Be Needed, He Says, to Enforce Anti-Trust Laws.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 11.-President Roosevelt addressed 10,000 auditors in the Chautauqua amphitheater to-day, nineteen-twentieths of whom were teachers. They greeted him with the greatest enthusiasm, and the President expressed himself as highly pleased with his visit.

Rain drizzled when the President arrived here and poured down steadily as he spoke and when he left here at noon, but the amphitheater was crowded none the less to its utmost capacity and thousands stood outside under umbrellas anxious to catch what they could of what Mr. Roosevelt said.

The President's train reached Lakewood at 2:15 o'clock this morning. At 8:15 arrived the Chautauqua institute trustees, including Bishop John H. Vincent, chancellor; Prof. George E. Vincent, principal; W. H. Hickman, president of the board of trustees; J. C. Neville, chairman, and Ira N. Miller, secretary. When the President left the train a number of women at the station held up babies in their arms, and the President insisted on shaking hands

with the little ones. "Hello, you little American citizens,

he called to them gaily. From Lakewood the party proceeded by trolley to Chautauqua. There, in spite of the rain, a crowd awaited him, and the Thirteenth Regiment National Guard presented arms. Gov. Higgins was not there because of his mother-in-law's illness. From the station the party was driven to Higgins Hall, where breakfast was served

to about 125 guests. A feature of this breakfast, was that it was wholly prepared and served by the department of domestic science. some members of the President's party heard that this was to be a cooking school breakfast they had their misgivings. But they found that no caterer could have done better. The young women who waited on the table wore neat red, white and blue caps and were dressed wholly in white. Such coffee as they brought and such shortcake! The menus were designed by some of their number in the art department.

After breakfast the President asked to shake hands with all these girls. He also shook hands with the other guests in the

From Higgins Hall the party proceeded to the amphitheater. This is an immense structure, consisting of a floor and a ceiling and roof, but without walls. Its seating capacity is about 7,000 and every seat was taken. Few men were present.

When the President came upon the platform preceded by Bishop Vincent he was greeted by a prolonged soprano cheer. The "Star Spangled Banner" was then

"Now," said Bishop Vincent; after introducing the President; "we will greet the President in our characteristic Chautauqua fashion," and the Bishop pulled out his handkerchief. Instantly 10,000 white handkerchiefs were waving joyfully in front of the President. It was like the fluttering of so many white doves about the heads of the audience. The President promptly pulled out his own handkerchief and waved some on his own account. Then he began his speech. He said:

PRESIDENT EXPLAINS THE MONROE DOC-TRINE.

TRINE.

To-day I wish to speak to you on one feature of our national foreign policy and one feature of our national domestic policy.

The Monroe Doctrine is not a part of international law. But it is the fundamental feature of our entire foreign policy so far as the Western Hemisphere is concerned, and it has more and more been masting with recognition abroad. The meeting with recognition abroad. The reason why it is meeting with this recognition is because we have not allowed it to become fossilized, but have adapted our construction of it to meet the growing, changing needs of this hemisphere. Fossilization of course means death, whether silization, of course, means death, whether to an individual, a government or a doc-

It is out of the question to claim a right and yet shirk the responsibility for exer-cising that right. When we announce a policy such as the Monroe Doctrine we thereby commit ourselves to accepting the consequences of the policy, and these conse-quences from time to time alter.

consequences of the policy, and these consequences from time to time alter.

Let us look for a moment at what the Monroe Doctrine really is. It forbids the territorial encroachment of non-American Powers on American soil. Its purpose is partly to secure this nation against seeing great military powers obtain new footholds in the Western Hemisphere, and partly to secure to our fellow republics south of us the chance to develop along their own lines without being oppressed or conquered by non-American Powers. As we have grown more and more powerful our have grown more and more powerful our advocacy of this doctrine has been readvocacy of this doctrine has been re-ceived with more and more respect; but what has tended most to give the doctrine

what has tended most to give the dootrine standing among the nations is our growing willingness to show that we not only mean what we say and are prepared to back it up, but that we mean to recognize our obligations to foreign peoples no less than to insist upon our own rights.

We cannot permanently adhere to the Monroe Dootrine unless we succeed in making it evident in the first place that we do not intend to treat it in any shape or way as an excuse for aggrandizement on our part not intend to treat it in any shape or way as an excuse for aggrandizement on our part at the expense of the republics to the south of us; second, that we do not intend to per-mit it to be used by any of these republics as a shield to protect that republic from the consequences of its own misdeeds against foreign nations; third, that inasmuch as by this doctrine we prevent other nations from interfering on this side of the water

by this doctrine we prevent other nations from interfering on this side of the water, we shall ourselved in good faith try to help those of our sister republics which need such help, upward toward peace and

SOUTH AMERICA NEED NOT FEAR US. As regards the first point we must recognize the fact that in some South American countries there has been much suspicion lest we should interpret the Monroe Doctrine in some way inimical to their interests. Now let it be understood once for all that the property and orderly government on this in one way inimical to their interests to some way inimical to their interests to just and orderly government on this contine that any of the republic south of us which have already reached such a point of stability, order and prosperity that they are themselves, although as yet hardly consciously, among the guarantors of this doctrine. No stable and growing American military Fower acquire territory in the neighborhood. It is to the interest of all of us on this continent that no such event many of the advantage of all of us. If must be understood that under no circumstances will the United States use the Monroe Doctrine as a cloak for territorial aggression. Should any of our neighbors, no matter the same present of the our regions sourced that no action will ever be reached, all the people south of us may rest assured that no action will ever be taken save what is absolutely demanded by our self-respect; that this action will not take the form of territorial aggrandizement on our part, and that it will only the taken at all with the most extreme resulted and not wishout having exhausted the nouth of us command and the payment of use and the respect that the payment of our establishing any kind of preference and not without having exhausted the nouth of us command and the payment of use and the respect to the second point, if each of the course of the course of the payment of use and there is all all the people of Santo Domingo, Every consideration of the straint of the course taken at all with the most extreme reluctance and not without having exhausted the south of us course the payment of the course that all with the most extreme resources of clients of the course of the course

nation, then the Monroe Doctrine does not force us to interfere to prevent punishment of the tort, save to see that the punishment does not directly or indirectly assume the does not directly or indirectly assume the form of territorial occupation of the offending country. The case is more difficult when the trouble comes from the failure to meet contractual obligations. Our own Government has always refused to enforce such contractual obligations on behalf of its citizens by the appeal to arms. It is much to be wished that all foreign governments would take the same view. But at present this country would certainly not be willing to go to war to prevent a foreign governthis country would certainly not be willing to go to war to prevent a foreign government from collecting a just debt.or to buck up some one of our sister republics in a refusal to pay just debts, and the alternative may in any case prove to be that we shall ourselves undertake to bring about some arrangement by which so much as is possible of the just obligations shall be paid. Personally I should always prefer to see this country step in and put through such an arrangement rather than let any foreign country undertake it.

country undertake it.

I do not want to see any foreign Power take possession permanently or temporarily of the custom houses of an American republic in order to enforce its obligations, and the alternative may at any time be that we shall be forced to do so ourselves.

HELP FOR WEAKER BROTHERS.

Finally, and what is, in my view, really the most important thing of all, it is our duty, so far as we are able, to try to help upward our weaker brothers. Just as there has been a gradual growth of the ethical element in the relations of one individual to another, so that with all the faults of our Christian civilization it yet remains true that we are, no matter how slowly, more and more coming to recognize the duty of bearing one another's burdens; similarly I believe that the ethical element is by degrees entering into the dealings of one nation with another.

Under strain of emotion caused by sudden disaster this feeling is very evident. A famine or a plague in one country brings HELP FOR WEAKER BROTHERS.

Under strain of emotion causet by side den disaster this feeling is very evident. A famine or a plague in one country brings much sympathy and some assistance from other countries. Moreover, we are now beginning to recognize that weaker people have a claim upon us, even when the appeal is made not to our emotions by some sudden calamity, but to our consciences by a long continuing condition of affairs.

I do not mean to say that nations have more than begun to approach the proper relationship one to another, and I fully recognize the folly of proceeding upon the assumption that this ideal condition can now be realized in full—for in order to proceed upon such an assumption we would first require some method of forcing recalcitrant nations to do their duty, as well as of seeing that they are protected in their rights.

well as of seeing that they are protected in their rights.

In the interest of justice it is as necessary to exercise the police power as to show charity and helpful generosity. But something can even now be done toward the end in view. That something, for instance, this nation has already done as regards. Cuba, and is now trying to do as regards Santo Domingo. There are few things in our history in which we should take more genuine pride than the way in which we liberated Cuba, and then, instead of instantly abandoning it to chaos, stayed in direction of the affairs of the island until the had but it on the right path and finally we had put it on the right path, and finally gave it freedom and helped it as it started on the life of an independent republic.

OUR COURSE IN SANTO DOMINGO. Santo Domingo has now made an appeal to us to help it in turn, and not only every principle of wisdom but every generous instinct within us bids us respond every principle of wisdom but every generous instinct within us bids us respond to the appeal. The conditions in Santo Domingo have for a number of years grown from bad to worse, until recently all society was on the verge of dissolution. Fortunately, just at this time a wise ruler sprang up in Santo Domingo, who, with his colleagues, saw the dangers threatening their beloved country, and appealed to the friendship of their great and powerful neighbor to help them. The immediate threat came to them in the shape of foreign intervention. The previous rulers of Santo Domingo had recklessly incurred debts, and owing to her internal disorders she had ceased to be able to provide means of paying the debts. The patience of her foreign creditors had become exhausted, and at least one foreign nation was on the point of intervention and was only prevented from intervening by the unofficial assurance of this Government that it would itself strive to help Santo Domingo in her hour of need. Of the debts incurred some were just, while some were not of a character which really renders it Domingo in her hour of need. Of the debte incurred some were just, while some were not of a character which really renders it obligatory on, or proper for, Santo Domingo to pay them in full. But she could not pay any of them at all unless some stability was assured.

Accordingly the executive department of our Government negotiated a treaty under which we are to try to help the Dominican people to straighten out their finances. This treaty is pending before the Senate, whose consent to it is necessary. In the meantime we have made a temporary arrangement which will last

finances. This treaty is pending before the Senate, whose consent to it is necessary. In the meantime we have made a temporary arrangement which will last until the Senate has had time to take action upon the treaty. Under this arrangement we see to the honest administration of the custom houses, collecting the revenues, turning over 45 per cent. to the Government for running expenses and putting the other 55 per cent. into a safe deposit for equitable division among the various creditors, whether European or American, accordingly as, after investigation, their claims seem just.

The custom houses offer well nigh the only sources of revenue in Santo Domingo, and the different revolutions usually have as their real aim the obtaining possession of these custom houses. The mere fact that we are protecting the custom houses and collecting the revenue with efficiency and honesty has completely discouraged all revolutionary movement, while it has already produced such an increase in the revenues that the Government is actually getting more from the 45 per cent. that we turn over to it than it got formerly when it took the entire revenue. This is enabling the poor harased people of Santo Domingo once more to turn their attention to industry and to be free from the curse of interminable revolutionary disturbance. It offers to all bona fide oreditors, American and European, the only really good chance to obtain that to which they are justly entitled, while it in return gives to Santo Domingo the only opportunity of defense against claims which it ought not to pay—for now, if it meets the views of the Senate, we shall ourselves thoroughly examine all these claims, whether American or foreign, and see that none that are improper are paid. Indeed, the only effective oppoposition to the treaty will probably come from dishonest oreditors, foreign and American; and from the professional revolutionists of the island in one place or the other it may be possible to secure either the rejection, of the treaty both in Santo Domingo

meet the request of Santo Domingo as we are now trying to meet it. CONTROL OF CORPORATIONS

So much for one feature of our foreign policy. Now for one feature of our domestic policy. One of the main features of our National Govérnmental policy should be the effort to secure adequate and effective supervisory and regulatory control over all great corrections design an interstate business. visory and regulatory control over an great corporations doing an interstate business. Much of the legislation aimed to prevent the evils connected with the enormous development of these great corporations has been ineffective, partly because it aimed at doing too much, and partly because it did not confer on the Government a really efficient method of holding any eviltar corporation to account. The ment a really efficient method of holding any guilty corporation to account. The effort to prevent all restraint of competition, whether harmful or beneficial, has been ill-judged; what is needed is not so much the effort to prevent combination as a vigilant and effective control of the combinations formed, so as to secure just and equitable dealing on their part alike toward the public generally, toward their smaller competitors and toward the wage workers the public generally, toward their smaller competitors and toward the wage workers

the public generally, toward their smaller competitors and toward the wage workers in their employ.

Under the present laws we have in the last four years accomplished much that is of substantial value; but the difficulties in the way have been so great as to prove that further legislation is advisable. Many corporations show themselves honorably desirous to obey the law; but unfortunately some corporations, and very wealthy ones at that, exhaust every effort which can be suggested by the highest ability, or secured by the most lavish expenditure of money, to defeat the purposes of the laws on the statute books.

Not only the men in control of these corporations, but the business world generally, ought to realize that such conduct is in every way perilous and constitutes a menace to the nation generally, and especially to the people of great property. I carneatly believe that this is true of only a relatively small portion of the very rich men engaged in handling the largest corporations in the country; but the attitude of these comparatively few men does undoubtedly harm the country, and above all harm the men of large means, by the just, but sometimes misguided, popular indignation to which it gives rise. The consolidation in the form of what are popularly called trusts of corporate interests of immense value has tended to produce unfair restraints of trade of an oppressive character, and these unfair restraints tend to create great artificial monopolies. The violations of the law known as the antitrust law, which was meant to meet the conditions thus arising, have more and more become confined to the larger combinations, the very ones against whose policy of monopoly and oppression the policy of the law was chiefly directed.

More DRASTIC MEASURES MAY BE NEEDED.

MORE DRASTIC MEASURES MAY BE NEEDED. Many of these combinations by secret methods and by protracted litigation are still unwisely seeking to avoid the consequences of their illegal action. The Government has very properly exercised modera-tion in attempting to enforce the oriminal provisions of the statute, but it has become provisions of the statute; but it has become our conviction that in some cases, such as that of at least certain of the beef packers recently indicted in Chicago, it is impossible longer to show leniency. Moreover, if the existing law proves to be inadequate, so that under established rules of evidence clear violations may not be readily proved, defiance of the law must inevitably lead to further legislation. This legislation may be more drastic than I would prefer, If so, it must be distinctly understood that it will be because of the stubborn determination of some of the great com-If so, it must be distinctly understood that it will be because of the stubborn determination of some of the great combinations in striving to prevent the enforcement of the law as it stands by every device, legal and illegal. Very many of these men seem to think that the alternative is simply between submitting to the mild kind of governmental control we advocate and the absolute freedom to do whatever they think best. They are greatly in error. Either they will have to submit to reasonable supervision and regulation by the national authorities, or else they will ultimately have to submit to governmental action of a far more drastic type. Personally, I think our people would be unwise if they let any exasperation due to the acts of certain great corporations drive them into drastic action, and I should oppose such action. But the great corporations are themselves to blame if by their opposition to what is legal and just they foster the popular feeling which tells for such drastic action.

Some great corporations resort to every technical expedient to render enforce-

lust they roster the popular reening which tells for such drastic action.

Some great corporations resort to every technical expedient to render enforcement of the law impossible, and their obstructive tactics and refusal to acquiesce in the policy of the law have taxed to the utmost the machinery of the Department of Justice. In my judgment Congress may well inquire whether it should not seek other means for carrying into effect the law. I believe that all corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be under the supervision of the National Government. I do not believe in taking steps hastily or rashly, and it may be that all that is necessary in the immediate future is to pass an interstate commerce bill conis to pass an interstate commerce bill con-ferring upon some branch of the executive government the power of effective action to government the power of effective action to remedy the abuses in connection with rall-way transportation. But in the end, and in my judgment at a time not very far off, we shall have to, or at least we shall find that we ought to take further action as regards all corporations doing interstate business. The enormous increase in interstate trade, resulting from the industrial development of the last quarter of a century, makes it proper that the Federal Government should, so far as may be necessary to carry into effect its national policy, assume a degree of administrative control of these great corporations.

It may well be that we shall find that the only effective way of exercising this supervision is to require all corporations engaged in interstate commerce to produce proof satisfactory, say, to the Department

engaged in interstate commerce to produce proof satisfactory, say, to the Department of Commerce, that they are not parties to any contract or combination or engaged in any monopoly in interstate trade in violation of the Anti-Trust law, and that their conduct on certain other specified points is proper; and, moreover, that these corporations shall agree, with a penalty of forfeiture of their right to engage in such commerce, to furnish any evidence of any kind as to their trade between the States whenever so required by the Department of Commerce.

It is the almost universal policy of the eversal States provided by status that required by the Department of Commerce.

It is the almost universal policy of the several States, provided by statute, that foreign corporations may lawfully conduct business within their boundaries only when they produce certificates that they have complied with the requirements of their respective States; in other words, that corporations shall not enjoy the privileges and immunities afforded by the State governments without first complying with the policy of their laws. Now the benefits which corporations engaged in interstate trade enjoy under the United States Government are incalculable; and in respect of guith trade the jurisdiction of the Federal Covernment is supreme when it chooses to exercise it.

MORE POWER POR THE EXECUTIVE.

ingenuity and industry benefits himself must also benefit others. The man of great productive capacity who gets rich through guiding the labor of hundreds or thousands of other men does so, as a rule, by enabling their labor to produce more than it would without his guidance, and both he and they share in the benefit, so that even if the share be unequal it must never be forsotten that they too are really

both he and they share in the benefit, so that even if the share be unequal it must never be forgotten that they too are really benefied by his success.

A vital factor in the success of any enterprise is the guiding intelligence of the man at the top, and there is need in the interest of all of us to encourage rather than to discourage the activity of the exceptional men who guide average men so that their labor may result in facreased production of the kind which is demanded at the time. Normally we help the wage worker, we help the man of small means by making conditions such that the man of exceptional business ability receives an exceptional business ability.

But while insisting with all emphasis upon this, it is also true that experience has shown that when there is no governmental restraint or supervision some of the exceptional men use their energies not in ways that are for the common good, but in way, which tell against this common good; and that by so doing they not only wrong smaller and less able menwhether wage workers or small producers and traders—but force other men of exceptional abilities themselves to do what is wrong under penalty of falling behind in the keen race for success. There is need of legislation to strive to meet such abuses. At one time or in one place this legislation may take the form of factory laws and employers' liability laws. Under other conditions it may take the form of dealing with the franchises which derive their value from the grant of the representatives of the people. It may be almed at the manifold abuses; far reaching in their effects, which spring from overcapitalization. Or it may be necessary to meet the manifold abuses; far reaching in their effects, which spring from overcapitalization. Or it may be necessary to meet such conditions as those with which I am now dealing and to strive to procure proper supervision and regulation by the National Government of all great corporations engaged in interstate commerce or doing an interstate business.

gaged in interstate commerce or doing an interstate business.

There are good people who are afraid of each type of legislation; and much the same kind of argument that is now advanced against the effort to regulate big corporations has been again and again advanced against the effort to secure proper employers' liability laws or proper factory laws with reference to women and children; much the same kind of argument was advanced but five years ago against the franchise tax law enacted in this State while I was Governor.

Of course there is always the danger of abuse if legislation of this type is approached in a hysterical or sentimental spirit, or, above all, if it is approached in a spirit of envy and hatred toward men of wealth.

a spirit of envy and hatred toward men of wealth.

We must not try to go too fast; under penalty of finding that we may be going in the wrong direction; and in any event, we ought always to proceed by evolution and not by revolution. The laws must be conceived and executed in a spirit of sanity and justice, and with exactly as much regard for the rights of the big man as for the rights of the little man—treating big man and little man exactly alike.

Our ideal must be the effort to combine all proper freedom for individual effort with some guaranty that the effort is not exercised in contravention of the eternal and immutable principles of justice.

PRESIDENT HAPPY IN THE RAIN. The President began to speak at 10:55 and ended exactly at 11:55. After hearing "America" sung by every one in the amphitheater he left the platform and with his America sing by every one in the amphitheater he left the platform and with his party, walked out to the carriages in a pelting rain. Crowds stood under umbrellas and women, in total neglect of their finery, ran to catch a glimpse of the President and of Kermit and the two other Roosevelt boys in the party. Jacob Riis got a pretty good wetting, but he said he preferred it to the dust of Wilkesbarre. But the President did not mind the rain at all. He said he enjoyed every minute of it.

When the trolley arrived at Lakewood a crowd of 500 was waiting and the President shook hands with them all. The Magnet, the private car of President Underwood, had arrived at Lakewood in the meantime and was attached to the President's train, which then pulled out.

ELMIRA, N. Y.; Aug. 11.—At Salamanca the President gave a one minute talk to a crowd at the station and at Hornellsville he said:

"My friends: It is a great pleasure to me to be back here again. I have been more than once to your city and I know this region of the country well. I am glad to be traveling through it now and to have the chance of greeting you while I am President.

"In passing through Pannathysia and

the chance of greeting you while I am President.

"In passing through Pennsylvania and New York to-day and realizing the happiness and prosperity of our people, I have felt so much that we ought all of us to realize that there is one portion of our country now which has been overtaken by a great disaster. The city of New Orleans is suffering in its contest with yellow fever and no one who has not been through an epidemic or the threat of an epidemic of that kind can appreciate the full horror that it brings. The National Government is now doing whatever it can do to help New Orleans. As yet that help is limited simply to the action of the medical branch. We stand ready to help that great city at any time and I know that the sympathy of every other part of the country goes out to the people of New Orleans and of Louisiana as they battle valiantly against the fee that has come upon them."

of Louisiana as they battle valiantly against the foe that has come upon them."

At Elmira the stop of the Presidents' special was five minutes because of a celebration held here by the volunteer firemen of Chemung, Ontarlo, Schuyler, Yates and Seneca counties. There was the usual crowd at the station, but thickly dotted with the volunteer firemen. The President said:

"In greeting you I want to say a word of special greeting to the bodies of the fire-men's associations that have met here "In greeting you I want to say a word of special greeting to the bodies of the firemen's associations that have met here within the last day or two. In our modern industrial life things are sometimes made so easy that the hardier qualities almost tend to atrophy. Therefore it is a fine thing to see men who have taken up a profession which calls for the exercise of every ounce of courage and coolness and prowess a man can have. They are good qualities to develop in a nation, and I am mighty glad to see any of our people who develop them. There are certain classes of our people, such as firemen, most of those employed on railroads and in the lighthouse and life saving services who; by the very fact of their profession are called upon to exercise those qualities of which this nation would have need should it ever again be called to war. I carnestly hope it never will be called again, and I will make every effort to see that peace obtains, but one first class way of keeping peace is to make it evident that you are not afraid to fight.

"I have a great contempt for the brawler, and not merely contempt but the most active dislike for the man who bullies whomever is weaker, who wrongs the less fortunate. I feel that we should have the same kind of international morality as of individual morality. I should certainly profess as strongly against this nation doing aught that was wrong to any other nation as I should protest against an individual doing such wrong, but let us be strong enough to hold our own."

J. C. Stuart, general manager of the Erie; who is on President Underwood's private car, said that extra flagmen have been employed all along the road for the Priesident's trip and extra men put at the switches, Mr. Underwood's car will continue with the

ployed all along the road for the President s trip and extra men put at the switches, Mr. Underwood's car will continue with the President to Jersey City, where the train will arrive at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.-These army orders have been issued:

Capt. Adrian S. Fleming, Artillery Corps, from 19th Company, coast artillery, to commanding officer, artillery district of Narragansett.

Capt. Joseph S. Herron, Second Cavalry, to Fort Assimboine, Mon., pending arrival of his regi

These navy orders were issued: Commander W. J. Sears, retired, from the Colo-rado, to home.

Lieutenant-Commander W. H. Harrison, from the Texas to home.

Lieutenant-Commander C. Plunkett from the Texas to home.
Lieutenant-Commander. C. Plunkett from
the office of Naval Intelligence at Washington to
the Texas as executive officer.
Lieutenant-Commander J. L. Jayne, to the Colorado as executive officer.
Lieut. W. R. Cushman, to the Navy Yard, New



Such a picnic! All sorts of good clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes until 12 o'clock to-day.

For any man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY. Three Broadway Stores. 842 1260 32nd st. Warren st. 13th st.

ROOSEVELT WORLD'S AUDITOR

AGENT ON WARSHIP TO PROBE MINOR REPUBLICS DEBTS.

Prof. Jacob H. Hollander Has a Special Commission From the President to Stir Up Debt Dodging Governments of This Hemisphere—May Prod Cuba, Too.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.-It became known here to-day that President Roosevelt not only intends to have a thorough investigation of the financial condition of Santo Domingo, but that he has also made definite plans for an investigation of other republics in the West Indies which are in a condition as regards debts similar to that of Santo Domingo. The investigation will be far reaching and thorough, and will even go into the colonies of foreign governments in the West Indies, although in such cases only so far as these colonies have a bearing on the situation in such republics as are in need of investigation.

Prof. Jacob H. Hollander of Baltimore. who for some months past has been engaged in investigating Santo Domingo, has been appointed by the President to make the entire investigation, and within a few days he will leave this country on his new mis-

Hitherto Dr. Hollander has been only a confidential agent of the President. Now he is a special commissioner, with a commission signed by the President, and clothed with other powers that will give him the entree to official circles no matter where he goes.

The step taken by President Roosevelt is of great importance and is in pursuance of his often repeated opinion that there are many republics in the West Indies and in South America which need the assistance of a strong hand to induce them to stop dishonesty and debt dodging in dealing with foreign governments and private agreements.

private persons.

Prof. Hollander's powers will be much greater than before, and he will visit the various places whither he has been ordered on a vessel of the American navy. The cruiser Galveston has been ordered to Hampton Roads and is now awaiting orders to carry Prof. Hollander to the West Indies.

West Indies.
The countries which Prof. Hollander will The countries which Prof. Hollander will visit have not been made known. It is probable that Hayti will be one, and there is a strong possibility that he will go to Cuba, as there has been a deep rooted suspicion in Government circles here that the Cuban Government is about to run vary much in debt in direct violation of the Platt amendment.

GOVERNMENT PLEASED.

Capture of Snyder and His Two Sons, Ac-

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.-When Snyder, the notorious smuggler on the northern border, whose operations at and near Niagara Falls have been known to the authorities for years, was captured on Saturday night mutual congratulations were exchanged by the officials on the border and in Washington. Snyder's case, as well as that of his two sons, is now in the hands of the Department of Justice, and every effort will be made to convict them. In forwarding the papers to the Attorney-General the Acting Secretary of Commerce said that for the moral effect an example should be made of Snyder, whose capture was effected while he was endeavoring to land nineteen aliens, all of them Rumanians, near Niagara Falls.

It has been known to the immigration officials for a long time that Snyder did a thriving business in getting into the United States aliens who either desired to evade the head tax or the laws governing inspection. He had a scale of prices, which ranged from \$1 in the case of ordinary aliens to several hundreds of dollars for Chinese. Snyder is said also to have violated the customs laws. an example should be made of Snyder,

snyder is said and to the violate customs laws.

In making a report to the Immigration Bureau John G. Clarke, inspector in charge at Montreal, said: "I beg leave to state that this man Snyder has been smuggling Chinese for ten years and is supposed to have also brought in dutiable goods, and both the Chinese and Customs departments have been trying for a long time to capture him in his nefarious work."

If Snyder and his sons get the full penalty they will be each fined \$22,000 and sent to prison for forty-four years. The law prescribes severe punishment for smuggling aliens. A fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment for not less than three months or more than two years or both may be imposed in each two years or both may be imposed in each

Movements of Naval Vessels. WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.-The training ship Severn has arrived at New London, the destroyer Blakely at Brooklyn, the cruiser Yankee at Guantanamo, the cruiser

Boston at Bremerton and the cruiser Gal-

Boston at Bremerton and the cruiser Gaiveston at Fort Monroe, the destroyers Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncey, Dale and Decatur at Wei-hai-wei.

The battleships Maine, Missouri, Kentucky and Kearsarge have sailed from Bar Harbor for Boston, the cruiser Chattanooga from Provincetown for Marblehead, and the Battleships Alabama, Illinois, Iowa and Massachusetts from Bar Harbor for Portland.

Final Paul Jones Ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.-Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte to-day announced that the ceremonies attending the final interment of the remains of John Paul Jones will be of the remains of John Paul Jones will be held at Annapolis next spring. This decision was reached after a conference with the President on the subject. It is expected a squadron of French warships will be sent to Annapolis to participate. At present the body of the Revolutionary hero lies in a vault in the Academy grounds at Annapolis. Ultimately it will be placed in the new Memorial Chapel.

Another Bennington Victim.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 .- The Navy Department was informed to-day of the death of Frederick J. Muller, a sailmaker's mate who was injured in the explosion on the ler, as far as the Department knows, has no relatives. The others who are still in the hospital as a result of the accident are doing well, according to advices received here, and it is not thought that further deaths will result. Bennington at San Diego last month. Mul-

The Wanamaker Stores

Store Closes at 12 o'Clock, Noon

Half-Day in Furniture

It was a big half-day's business last Saturday. It suits people out of town to step in, on their way to the shore. Short as we make the story, remember that the whole Fourth floor is filled with the splendid August Furniture Exhibition-assortments are elaborate and satisfying; and the possibilities for money-saving on dependable furniture

No details today-but furniture for every room in the house, at an average saving of a third the regular value.

Men's NEGLIGEE SHIRTS At Fifty Cents Each

Until twelve today—so that you'll need to be quick to share in the good fortune of yesterday's throng.

The Shirts are made up in plain and plaited bosom style of neat patterned materials that belong rightly in dollar shirts. Full and comfortable All have separate cuffs. Sizes 14 to 16. 50c. each. Ninth street Elevator Counter.

Men's OUTING TROUSERS At \$3.50 a Pair, instead of \$5

Even though you're not going away—a cool, serviceable, good-looking pair of Outing Trousers comes in handy for the half-holiday, and the odd afternoons during the week. And then, there's the Labor Day vacation in a few weeks. Isn't it better to be prepared?

Of course, if you're going on a vacation, you must have a pair of Outing Trousers. These are made in the latest fashion, of tropical worsteds, in

gray stripes and plaids. They are \$3.50 a pair, instead of \$5.

Second floor, Fourth ave.

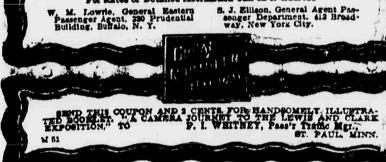
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MIDDY JACKSON BACK ON SHIP.

Young Man Who Disappeared Here Will Probably Be Court-Martialed. WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.-Midshipman Rob-

ert A. Jackson of the battleship Missouri, who disappeared two weeks ago when the North Atlantic fleet was in New York, has rejoined the vessel to which he is attached at Bar Harbor. This information reached the Navy Department to-day from Rear Admiral Evans. Jackson reported on the Missouri just before the fleet sailed for Boston When Midshipman Jackson disappeared

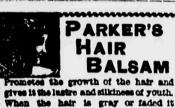
in New York it was known that he went to Boston with a woman called Olga Maxwell, who left him there, returning herself to New York. Nothing was heard from Jackson until his father found him in Quebec last Wednesday. The middy says that he does not know what caused him to leave the Missouri, and that for a greater part of the time his mind was blank.

The case is now in the hands of Admiral Evans. Jackson may be charged with desertion, absence without leave or conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Absence without leave is not nearly as serious an offence as the others. If desertion is proved, which is not considered likely by naval officers here, or if it is shown that his conduct was unbecoming, he can be dismissed from the service. The reports of the middy's escapades with the New York woman give the impression here that Admiral Evans will order a court-Boston with a woman called Olga Maxwell, that Admiral Evans will order a court-martial and try Jackson.

INSPECTION OF SMALL CRAFT. Masters and Pilots Want Them Brought Under Government Jurisdiction.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.-Efforts are being made by the American Association of Mas-ters and Pilots to secure the cooperation of the Department of Commerce and Labor in asking Congress to enact laws which will bring pleasure craft under the regulations of the Government Steamboat Inspection Service. Luther B. Dow of New York, general manager of the association, had a conference on the subject to-day with Acting Secretary Murray.





It provents Dandraff and hair falling and heops the scalp clean and healthy.

The Government inspection officers are now powerless to exercise control of any character over pleasure boats or launches of less than fifteen tons. In many instances. it is said, these boats are operated by men who are not licensed and ply without life preservers or showing sidelights at night. Mr. Dow informed Acting Secretary Murray that these launches are a menace to the ri

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IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY. and an unsurpassed one. It is peculiarly, adapted for any constitutional Weakness of the Liver, possesses the power of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on

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